

BSH 11/14/07 ³⁹ ²¹ Replace the paragraph beginning at page 38, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

C5 One such variant polypeptide encompassed by the present invention comprises an "in-frame" fusion polypeptide between different regions of different insect receptor polypeptides. As exemplified herein, the present inventors have discovered that, by producing synthetic genes in which various domains of a base insect steroid receptor-encoding nucleotide sequence derived from a first source are interchanged or substituted with similar sequences derived from a second source (referred to as "domain swapping"), it is possible to modify the bioactivity of the insect steroid receptor encoded therefor. For example, the biological activity of the EcR polypeptide of the *L. cuprina* or *M. persicae* ecdysone receptor exemplified herein may be modulated by replacing portions of its C-terminal or N-terminal sequences with the equivalent domains from the EcR polypeptide of the *D. melanogaster* ecdysone receptor or alternatively, by swapping regions of the EcR polypeptides of the *L. cuprina* and *M. persicae* ecdysone receptors *per se*.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 52, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Rationale for amplification primer design

C6 The nucleotide sequences of the primers Rdna3 (~~400-15~~) (SEQ ID NO: 15) and Rdna4 (SEQ ID NO: 16) were derived from the amino acid sequence conserved between the DNA-binding domains of the EcR polypeptide subunits of the *D. melanogaster* and *C. tentans* ecdysone receptors. However, amino acid sequences homologous to two other members of the steroid receptor superfamily of *D. melanogaster*, *Drosophila* hormone receptor 3 (DHR3; Koelle, *et al.*, 1991) and *Drosophila* early gene (E75; Segraves and Hogness, 1990) were excluded from the primer designs, to reduce the possibility of amplifying the *L. cuprina* homologues of genes encoding DHR3 and/or E75 by PCR.